

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains seven subtopics, namely; research background, problem identification, research scope, research questions, research objectives, research significances, and definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Research Background

Balinese people are the example of people who use their own local language with the variety of its dialects. Balinese people will use Bahasa Indonesia for academic and formal or specific purposes, but they will use their Balinese dialect in communicating with their family at home, cultural activities, and conversing with people who live around them in their daily activities (Sutama, 2011).

According to Bawa & Jendra (1981), in general, Balinese dialect can be divided into 2 main dialects, namely: Bali Aga dialect and Bali Dataran dialect. Bali Aga dialect is a dialect of Balinese language, which is used by the origin tribes of Bali Island and this dialect is not influenced by castes and other languages. According to Budasi, Mahendrayana, & Teni (2019), because the origin tribes of Bali Island use Bali Aga dialect, it refers to mountainous areas and the old villages in Bali such as Pedawa, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Cempaga, Tenganan, Bugbug, Seraya, Sembiran, Madenan, Bintang Danu, Selulun, Mayong, Bantiran, Belimbing, and villages in Nusa Penida. On the other side, Bali Dataran dialect is the dialect which has been influenced by other languages and commonly used in Bali nowadays. Bali Dataran dialect refers to the other areas/villages existing in nine regencies of Bali province

such as in Denpasar city, Badung, Tabanan, Jembrana, Gianyar, Klungkung, Bangli, Karangasem, and Buleleng regency.

Every village in Buleleng has its own uniqueness in their language include Kaliasem Village. The writer's observation showed that there are two main subdialects spoken by people in Kaliasem Village, one is called Southern Subdialect and the other is Northern Subdialect. The Southern Subdialect is originally come from a Bali Aga village in Karangasem regency and in Kaliasem village, the nearest inter-communication that the southern people can do is with the Tigawasa village, a Bali Aga village which located in the southern part of the village. That situation makes the southern people still use the original Balinese Language which strongly influenced by the Bali Aga dialect.

According to (Junaidi, Yani, & Rismayeti, 2016), the change of dialect in an area/village caused by several factors, such as; social class, time, formality level of language, and geographical situation. Further exploration during the pre-observation, the researcher got the information that the Southern Subdialect is older than the Northern Subdialect of Kaliasem, and the changes of the language was caused by the influence from the neighboring people who in majorities, use Bahasa Indonesia and Bali Dataran dialect in their daily communication.

In pre-observation, the researcher found that there were slight differences of the way people talk in both subdialect of Kaliasem village which made the researcher interested in doing this research. The researcher found unique case where the people in Southern Kaliasem said '*laad berung*' lʌd bəruŋ to say *scar*, while the people in Northern part said '*lad berung*' lʌd bəruŋ, with shorter /ʌ/. The Southern people say '*nyepsep*' ñəpsəp which means *sipping*, while the people on the Northern part say

'nyesep' ñəsəp because the omission of phoneme /p/. The other difference can be seen in the word 'dije' dijəə spoken by Sourthen people which means *where* and the word 'dije' dijə spoken by people in Northern, which indicate that the changes of language of both subdialects are in terms of their phonemes.

In addition, the researcher also found that the people from Northern part are tend to use Bahasa Indonesia more often and that caused the change of their daily language in terms of the lexical item used. The example of the change can be seen in the word *pale* spoken by Southern people which means *shoulder* and the word *bahu* spoken by Northern people. The same thing happened in the word *nyali* spoken in Southern and the word *empedu* spoken in Northern, which has the same meaning, *bile*. The change of language from Southern to Northern Subdialect is also can be seen in the word *kepes* spoken by Southern people and *sirip* spoken by Northern people, which means *fish fin*. From the examples of language change and the pre-observation done by the researcher, there is a sign of a language change occurred from the Southern to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect. So far, no study was done describing the type of change from Southern to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect. It is that reason, this study concerned to the phonological and lexical changes from Southern to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect because those two kinds of language change are the clearest change that the researcher seen in the daily language spoken by both subdialect of Kaliasem village.

Since there is no research about language conducted in Kaliasem village yet, the researcher thought it is important to conduct a research entitled "An Analysis of the Phonological and Lexical Changes from Southern to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect". As part of Balinese language and the effect of modernization in Bali,

this kind of research is important to conduct in order to proof that Balinese language has a variation in form of change during the time. Besides, the Balinese Language needs to be recorded and preserved to keep the language from extinction because of the modernization effect which makes the speaker of the language starting to decrease. This research is also important to do in order to give more information about the changes of Balinese Language, especially phonological and lexical changes from Southern to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect.

## **1.2 Problem Identification**

Kaliasem Village is a village which has 2 different geographical contours, coastline area in the northern part and mountainous area in the southern part of the village. As an area which is more isolated than the northern part, the southern part people still use the original Balinese Language. The majority of people who live in the southern part work as a farmer just around their house and their kids do not have an easy access of Internet or even to go to the northern part of the village because the difficult terrain. On the other hand, the majority of northern people are live with technologies and the tourism area of Lovina, which makes a significant effect to the people in the northern part and their daily activities, including the daily language they use in communicating each other.

Since the rapidness of technologies development nowadays, the researcher considered that it was important to do a research of the uniqueness of Balinese Language, especially about the change of language between the two subdialects of Kaliasem dialect, why the language changes, and how they change during the time in order to have an authentic document about phonological and lexical changes happened in Balinese Language. Further, the researcher wanted to analyze the

phonological and lexical changes occurred in the two subdialects to get deeper information about the process of the change and the kinds of phonological and lexical change occurred from the Southern to Northern Subdialect.

### **1.3 Research Scope**

The scope of the study was only identifying and analyzing the phonological and lexical changes from Southern to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect. There were 1698 words that were analyzed to find the kinds of phonological and lexical changes between the two subdialects of Kaliasem.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

Based on the research background, the research questions that can be formulated are:

- a. What kinds of phonological changes occur from Southern Kaliasem Subdialect to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect?
- b. What kinds of lexical changes occur from Southern Kaliasem Subdialect to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect?

### **1.5 Research Objectives**

Based on the research questions, the objectives of this research are:

- a. To investigate kinds of phonological changes which occur from Southern Kaliasem Subdialect to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect.
- b. To investigate kinds of lexical changes which occur from Southern Kaliasem Subdialect to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect.

### **1.6 Research Significances**

#### **1.6.1 Theoretical Significance**

The results of this study were expected to give a positive benefit and contribution to the linguistics field in form of significant information and deeper understanding about phonological and lexical process, especially as the reference for the other researchers who conduct a study on phonological and lexical changes.

### **1.6.2 Practical Significance**

#### **a. For Linguistic Field**

Other linguists or researchers is expected to be able to use the result of this study as a reference to give additional information and understanding about phonological and lexical changes in Balinese language, especially from Southern to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect.

#### **b. For Indonesian Government**

Indonesian Government is expected to be able to use the result of this study as an authentic document about phonological and lexical changes in Balinese Language especially from Southern to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect, as one of the local languages in Indonesia.

#### **c. For English Language Education**

The result of this study is expected to be able to contribute in English Language Education as a reference especially for students who are focusing on linguistics subject, students who want to conduct the similar research, and lecturers who teach linguistics course.

## **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

### **1.7.1 Conceptual Definition**

#### **1.7.1.1 Subdialect**

Subdialect refers to a variation of dialect in form a language change, which caused by the geographical situation of an area and bring slight differences of a dialect spoken in each part of an area (Indriani & Ningrum, 2017).

#### **1.7.1.2 Lexicon**

Word is often called as lexical item or lexicon because a word is the smallest meaningful unit of a language (Ramlan, 1985 as cited in Restuaji, 2015).

#### **1.7.1.3 Lexical Change**

Lexical change is a process of change in the lexicon used in a place from time to time to ease the communication (Bramawan, 2017).

#### **1.7.1.4 Phoneme**

Phoneme is a small number of regularly used sounds, which include both vowels and consonants (Roach, 2009:2).

#### **1.7.1.5 Phonological Change**

Phonological change is a change of sound which are most often encountered by all languages in the world (Crowley, 2004 as cited in Kurniawan, 2017).

## **1.7.2 Operational Definition**

### **1.7.2.1 Subdialect**

Subdialect refers to slight differences of language used in Southern Kaliasem Subdialect and Northern Kaliasem Subdialect caused by the geographical difference of Kaliasem Village.

### **1.7.2.2 Lexicon**

Lexicon is a vocabulary of language in Southern and Northern Kaliasem Subdialect.

### **1.7.2.3 Lexical Change**

Lexical change is a process which make the word spoken in Southern Kaliasem Subdialect changed in Northern Kaliasem Subdialect.

### **1.7.2.4 Phoneme**

Phoneme is a small part of speech of both vowels and consonants used in Southern and Northern Kaliasem Subdialect.

### **1.7.2.5 Phonological Change**

Phonological change is a sound change caused by phonological processes occurred from Southern to Northern Kaliasem Subdialect.